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ATHENS, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1857.

Suspension .- In order to give the hands in the office a "holiday," no paper will be insued next week. The Post is now in the tenth year of its existence, and in all that time we have never missed an issue, or failed to get the paper out at the proper hour. Two of from the beginning-sticking to the machine | imitate one of John Mitchell's opaque artiand sunshine-and if they are not entitled to a "holiday," who is? For ourself, who do dodge," and, notwithstanding our tempernot need rest and never grow weary in well doing, we shall spend the "vacation" in making out accounts and dunning delinquents .-Wishing our patrons, one and all, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we close dence, the paper will make its appearance again on the 8th of January-improved, we hope, by the temporary suspension,

McMins County .- It will be seen by refence to an Abstract from the Comptroller's Report, in another column, that McMinn is ahead of her sister counties of East Tennessee in the production of Wheat, and of all the counties of Middle Tennessee reported, with the exception of Wilson. In the production of Corn, McMinn stands at the head of the list in East Tennessee.

Mgigs County.-Circuit Court meets at Decatur next Monday, the 28th.

THE CONCERT .- The young ladies of Prof. Cooke's Music Class gave a Concert at the Presbyterian Church, on Friday night last .-The audience was large, and the young la dies executed the numerous pieces selected for the occasion in a manner highly creditable to themselves and complimentary to the skill and assiduity of their teacher.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE .- An interesting communication on the "Chinese Sugar Cane," will be found on the first page.

LIQUOR .- The Liquor Bill passed the House the third and last time, on the 19th. Our understanding is, that the Bill restores tions of wet and dry, heat and cold-as its the Tippling Act of 1846.

The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama have legalized the suspension of specie payments by the Banks until November, 1858.

"THE DEVIL!"-Our devil requests us to remind his patrons that he will be along with that New Year's Address on the 1st proximo. The "machine" is in tip-top running order. and they may look out for something "cheap at a quarter."

THE BANK BILL.-The Senate's "Bill to enforce the Resumption of Specie Payment by the Suspended Banks; to offer to their Acceptance certain Amendments to their Charters, and for other purposes," has passed a second reading in the House by a vote of 34 to 22. The Bill provides, among other "work is finished." things, that the Banks shall resume by the But as we said, we did not set out to ser 1st Jan., 1859-

"and from and after the first day of July, 1858, no such bank in this State shall issue, emit, pay out, or circulate any note of a less denomination than five dollars; and from and after the first day of January, 1859, no note of a less denomination than ten dollars; and from and after the passage of this act, no bank in this State shall be permitted to pay out, for circulation, the note of any corpora-tion; or association of individuals, which has not been chartered by the State of Tennessee; nor shall any bank pay out the notes of any bank chartered by this State, except its own; and no bank in this State, shall directly, or indirectly, sell or dispose of gold or silver, or sell or dispose of the notes of any bank whatever, for any premium or discount whatever; and it is hereby declared, that the traffic or trade in the legal currency, or in uncurrent bank notes, is not a privilege intended to be, or granted to the banks by their

The Bill is divided into eight sections, and is stringent in its provisions generally.

Hon. John Bell .- The dominant party in the Legislature continue to vent their petty spleen at the distinguished Tennessee Senator. The following resolutions have been adopted in the higher branch, in lieu of those originally offered on the subject:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we fully concur with the Hon. John Bell, as to the duty of a Senator when the voice of his constituents have decided against him on a question materially affecting their interests.

Be it further resolved. That in our opinion the voice of Mr. Bell's countrymen of Tennessee in the recent elections, has declared against his course on the Kansas-Nebraska bill—a question of vital importance to the

We would like to have the distinguished gentlemen who voted for the above resolutions, explain in what respect the Kansas-Nebraska bill has proved, or is likely to prove, "of vital importance to the South;" or what advantage, substantial or otherwise, the South has gained by its ensetment, that any mar should be hunted down for having opposed it. Looking to the present threatening assect of affairs in Kansas-the ultimate advance of "Freesoil" south of 36 30-made by the adoption of that measure of doubtful parentage, as inevitable as the decrees of Fate-and the distracted and insane condition of the Democratic leaders on the subject at this time, no three of them agreeing about it-these things, with a little regard for self-respect, should still the tongues and seal the lips of the democratic members of the Legislature upon the Kansas questionmuch less should they continue to hunt the Statesman whose far-seeing angacity and patriotic eloquence pointed out and portrayed the dangers and troubles that would ensue from the adoption of the bill, and which in part have been already realized. Under the circumstances, their course toward Mr. Bell is not only unjust and inconsistent, but verges on meanness.

PERRSYLVANIA .- It is understood that four of the Pennsylvania democrats in Congress, go with Judge Douglass, and against the President, on the Kansas question.

The new Constitution of Oregon positively prohibits paper money banks.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR. The calendar closes up, and '57 is upon and wickedness of the world are painted in faded garlands or worn out jewels. But we the workmen in the office have been with us purpose. We would as soon undertake to in adversity and prosperity, through storm cles on the African Slave Trade. We never could work ourself up to the "sentimental ance proclivities, would rather pledge to the lyism on the Old; and we know we have too much philosophy to cultivate a remembrance of the little trials and disappointwith the remark that, no preventing provi- ments of the past, or to make ourselves unhappy with speculations about the future. We believe, with the immortal bard of "Muddy Run," that it is the duty of every

> "To make the best they can of life, Nor render it a curse, But take it as they would a wife, For better or for worse"—

to treasure a lively recollection of the good things, and forget the unpleasant as rapidly And after all, the world is not half so bad

as a good many clever people are led to believe. Great crimes and vices are heralded in the prints and published from high places and at the street corners-while piety, virtue and charity move noiselessly, as the little streams and rills that nourish and sustain the teeming valleys, doing their good work and making no record save in the bosom of Deity. Man is no worse now, though six thousand years from the Creation, than in the days of the first family. Cain slew his brother with a club, and the modern murderer employs a slung-shot or the bowie knife. A true record would, perhaps, show that 1857 has been marked by the same character and grade of crime-the same stirring incidents by flood and field—the same alternapredecessors. Some have grown rich and others poor-as of yore, squalid misery and griping want have existed next door to bloated wealth and pampered pride-happiness and contentment have presided in the woodman's hut, and pain and affliction been joint occupants of the nabob's palacethe petition of the widow and the orphan has pierced the skies, while the cold prayer of the formalist has fallen unheeded-Lazarus has eaten his crumbs and been carried home, and Dives died lifting up his eyes in torment -petty thieves have been punished, and great rogues escaped unwhipt of justice-all the same in '57, as in the years before the flood, as in the century beginning with that morn when the Judean shepherds heard the stars singing together, and as will be until the

monize or indulge in sombre reflections on the expiring year or the incidents that have marked its passage. We desired simply to remind certain clever friends of ours, here and elsewhere, that the time for squaring accounts, liquidating dues, and balancing books had again arrived, and to ask them not to forget that many of their names are on the debit side of our ledger, while the credit side is without mark or sign. Practically, the close of the year is the time to settle up, and we hope all in arrears will see the propriety of attending to our case at once, that we may enter upon the labors of the new one unembarrassed with debt and its concomitants.

FLORIDA.-The volunteer force in Florida nave, as we learn from the papers, had another brush with the Indians-getting Capt. Parkhill killed and four or five men desperetely wounded. Three Indians were killed. This "Florida war," as it is sometimes called, has been on hand since the year 1837. and from present appearances will last a good deal longer, unless disease should overtake and capture the redoubtable Billy Bowlegs. If the "Mormon war" should turn out to be of proportionate duration, it will be some time before Uncle Samuel is again vexed with an overflowing Treasury.

The bill to establish the 15th Judicial District of this State—embracing the counties of Gibson, Lauderdale, Dyer and Obion—has passed both branches of the Leg-

COMPLIMENTARY .- The Richmond Despatch, in noticing the "Southern Citizen," and its principal editor, says :-

"We'are sorry that John Mitchel's light is hid under the bushel of a provincial newspa per. All these gems of wit and logic might almost as well be in the middle of a mine in a Tennessee mountain as scattered over the columns of a weekly newspaper in the respectable, but small and out of the way town

We learn from the last Whig that Parson Brownlow is down South lecturing on Abolitionism, to large audiences, and that next Spring he is going North to lecture on

LAW REFORM .- We are indebted to Senstor Bratcher for a copy of the "Bill to be entitled an Act to abolish the present forms of actions in the Circuit Courts of this State, and to adopt the Petition and Answer in lieu thereof."

"Poor Kin."-A bill has been introduce in the Senate, by Mr. Heiskell, to provide for the maintenance of poor persons by their relations in certain cases.

TOOTRACHE .- It is said that pulverized alum and common salt, mixed in equal quantities, introduced into the hollow tooth, will halt its uching in less than no time.

EARTHQUAKE.-There was a smart shock of an earthquake felt in the city of Charles-ton about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the

Let it not be said that every manner which does not exactly represent the disposition of the mind for the time being, is hypoeriey and deceit. God forbid that we should always speak and net precisely as we THE MORMON WAR.

The President, in his message, does not the couch of death. It is customary on such overestimate the importance of putting down the Legislature, on the 17th, in relation to occasions for gentlemen of the press-whe- the first rebellion that has ever been raised ther dwellers of the busy marts of trade, or in our territories. But, in our opinion, (sava vegetating in the purer and happier atmos- the Richmond Whig.) the measure he propophere of the rural districts-to work their ses is most rediculously inadequate to the imaginations into a state of morbid senti- and in view. From all accounts, the whole mentalism and write prosey seemens, like un- population of Utah has been placed on a warto those with which sleepy congregations are footing. Every man capable of bearing cometimes edified and in which the crimes arms has been drilled into a good soldier .-They are amply provided with arms, ammuniplaring colors, while all the good and pleas- tion, provisions, and all the munitions of war. ant things that bloom along life's sunny They are in a country uncommonly strong banks are lost sight of or flung aside, as by nature, and almost inaccessible when approached from certain quarters. They are "take our pen in hand" for no such sickly in league with numerous tribes of Indians, many of whom have even embraced their religion. They are fiteen thousand strong, independently of these Indian allies. Their force is actually greater than the allied force which captured Yorktown in 1781, leaving out the militia employed on that occasion, advent of the New Year than indite a mol- for the combined American and French forces, under Washington and Rochambeau, were only 12,500 Americans, and 7,000 French. They are animated with the bitterest hatred against the "Gentiles," and the fiercest religious enthusiasm. From present appearances, they mean to fight to the death. Now, to put down this most formidable rebellion, the President asks for four additional regiments, and he apologises even for asking this much! Why, they will not be a lunch to stay the stomache of the murderous scoundrels they are sent to subdue, until a larger meal can be obtained out of those who may be sent to gather their bones,

Is the President afraid to risk his popularty, by putting his hand in the direct way upon the purse of the nation! Is he unequal to the crisis? Does he already begin to look forward to a re-election, and is the country to suffer, that he may be a second time President of the United States! If this be not so, why is this rebellion tampered with, in this strange fashion? Why does not the President come out like a man, state the difficulty in the broadest terms, and call upon Congress to look it in the face? Why does he bow, and cringe, and beg pardon, like "a fawning publican" supplicating a remorseless usurer for a further loan, or a longer extension of indulgence? Instead of expressing sorrow for being obliged to ask, why does he not boldly demand of Congress what it is the duty of Congress to give? Why does he not say, "the territories are invaded by a crew of fanatical murderers? Give me men and money to put them down? I want a dozzen additional regiments, and fifty thousand volunteers. This thing must be put down at once. There is no time to dally .-The men must be ready to march by the the State, without first submitting the ques to drill them, for they are going to fight regular soldiers. The winter must be spent in raising supplies, forming depots, raising volunteers, arming and drilling them, and making all things ready for a spring campaign." Instead of language like this, the President whines, and supplicates, and modestly hints, that four regiments may be necessary! Four regiments to put down fifteen thousand armed fanatics, drilled to equal, in their exer-

cises, any troops upon earth! We think we can foresee how all this is of putting his popularity in jeopardy, is about to involve this country in a long and perilous war. Rivers of blood are to flow, for if the fanatics get the better of the first troops that are sent, it will be impossible to subdue them without a tremendous sacrifice of life. All this might be prevented by a little energy now. But the re-election of James Buchanan s of far more importance, than the lives of twenty thousand or fifty thousand American

DANDRIDGE BANK .- Persons holding notes of this institution, will see by the subjoined extract from a letter addressed by the Cashier to a gentleman in Nashville, that they need not submit to any shave on the same, but can have them exchanged for notes at par in that city by simply remitting to the Bank.

"Enclosed we send you \$15, in return for the same amount of the notes of this bank, received this morning in yours of the 29th We suspended specie payment when the other Banks of Tennessee did so, and in the meantime we intend to resume in other currency, whenever our notes are presented We hope no man may lose a cent on the notes of this Bank, for the Bank is fully able to redeem every dollar, and the stockholders are perfectly willing and determined to do

"If the banks of the State were prohibited from putting their notes in circulation remote from their own offices, and required to pay out nothing but their own issues, redeems ble at their several counters, it would prevent 'wild cat' operations, and improve the curren cy of the State.

With respect, &c., W. R. BRANNER, Cashier."

Gov. WALKER RESIGNS .- The letter Gov. R. J. Walker, of which our readers have already been advised by telegreph, appears in the Baltimore Sun of Friday. Gov. Walker says: "I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, and the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President in his message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that, as Governor of that Territory' it will no longer be in my power to preserve the peace or promote the public welfare."

Weather-wisdom is a matter in which prophets are sometimes greviously mistaken But the Penobscot Indians have been anticipating on the subject, and they say, "The beaver built um house high and thin," and therefore predict an "open" winter.

For UTAH .- Advices from Washington state that the War Department is crowded with applicants from every section of the country for commissions in the army for Utah.

Our thanks are due Hon, Horace Maynard for copy of President's Message. At Genon, it is said, every attorney takes an oath to padertake no cause which he

does not consider just.

GOV. HARRIS AND THE BANKS. Governor Harris transmitted a message to Banks and Banking, in which he recommended 1st. That the Banks shall resume specie payment upon a day fixed, and as early as practicable; thus making our currency con-vertible, and re-establishing confidence to

some extent at least.

2d. That from and after a given day, no
Bank or Branch Bank in the State, shall issue any bill of the denomination of five dol-lars or under; and upon a given day, within a reasonable time thereafter, they shall issue no note or bill of the denomination of ten dollars, or under; and, upon a given day, within a reasonable time thereafter, they shall issue no note or bill of the denomination of twenty dollars or under.

3d. That upon a fixed day, within a reasonable time, after the Banks cease to issue

notes or bills of the various prohibited de-nominations of twenty dollars, and under,

they shall cease to circulate, retiring then gradually, first fives and under, next tens, and lastly twenties.

4th. That no note or bill issued by any Bank not within the limits of the State of Tennessee, of a less denomination than our own Banks are authorized to issue, shall cir-culate within the State. And that no banker, broker, corporation, revenue officer, or any person exercising a licensed privilege, shall pay out or circulate the notes of any other than the Banks of our own State.

5th. That no Bank or Branch Bank in the

State, shall issue or put in circulation any note or bill that is not psyable in specie at the counter where the same is issued or put in circulation.

6th. That no Bank shall issue more than two of circulation for one of specie in the vaults; or incur liabilities to note holders or

depositors, more than three dollars for one in specie in their vaults.

7th. That the President and Cashier of each and every Bank in the State shall make a monthly report, upon their oaths, to some officer of the State Government the real conofficer of the State Government the real condition of their respective Banks, at the time of the report; and that the report be published at the expense of the respective Banks, in some newspaper in Nashville; and that swearing falsely to such report shall be deemed perjury, and punished accordingly.

Stb. Such penalties and forfeitures for the violation of any of these provisions as will secure implicit chedience to them should be

secure implicit obedience to them, should be

The Governor further recommends that day be fixed in the future, by the Legislature, and "as soon as it can be done without distressing our people, upon which the Bank of Tennessee and her branches be put in gradual liquidation."

"The time should be fixed far enough in the future to give all classes of community reasonable time to adapt themselves and their business to the inauguration of the proposed policy; and the liquidation should be slow and gradual in its operations, so as to do as little viclence as possible to existing interests, by withdrawing the circulation of the Bank, or rapidly collecting its debts."

He recommends "an amendment of th Constitution of the State, so as to fix a reasonable limit, beyond which the Legislature shall not go, in creating a debt or liability of middle of May. The winter must be taken tion directly to the people, except in case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion.

He "earnestly" recommends, "that the faith and credit of the State be no further pledged in aid of Internal Improvements or other-

The Governor lastly recommends the pass age of a law putting the bonds of the various corporations and Railroad companies which have been endorsed by the State, upon the same footing with the bonds of the State loaned to companies, in respect to the prompt payment of the accruing interest on the formr, out of the State Treasury, increased in the event of their failure to pay it.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- There lies in the depth of every heart that dream of our youth and' the chastened wish of manhood which neither cares nor honors can ever extinguish. the hope of one Jay resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between old age and the tomb, some tranquil interval of reflection, when with feelings not subdued but softened, with passions not exhausted but mellowed, we may look calmly on the past without regret, and on the future without apprehension. But in the tumult of the world, this vision forever recedes as we approach it, the passions which have agitated our life disturb our latest hours, and we go down to the tomb, like sun in the ocean, with no gentle and gradual withdrawing of the light of life back to the source which gave it, but sullen in its fiery glow long after it has lost its power and its splendor.

It is stated in the newspapers that Mr. J. H. J. Strickler, the Commissioner appointed by the President, under the act of Congress passed last February, to audit and allow the claims of those citizens of the Territory of Kansas who sustained losses during the difficulties in that Territory, has just closed his sessions, and states that the amount of claims proved and allowed by him s between \$375,000 and \$400,000. This sum is for property actually lost or destroy-

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPL -- By able published in the St. Paul Pioneer, it appears that the present has been the shortest season of navigation on the Mississippi to St Paul for 15 years. The river closed on November 14, having been opened only 198 days. The usual average is about 225 .-Nevertheless the trade has been larger than ever before. There have been 1,026 steamboat arrivals, which is double what they were two years ago.

FROM TEXAS .- The steamship Mexico eached New Orleans on Tuesday last, with Galveston dates to the 13th inst. It was runored that the fillibuster steamer, Fashion, would enter the port of Galveston on her return, and that a crew would meet the steamer. The United States officers were on the alert with their usual vigilance, consequently offenders may expect to be dealt with in the most hostile manner!

Senator Gwin has received letters from California which mention the prevalence, in that State, of a violent excitement, and desire to enlist for service against the Mormons. It is also stated that the Saints have emissaries in all parts of the State, plotting

ROMAN AMERICANS .- A modern writer says: "We are the Romans of the modern world-the great assimilating people. Conflicts and conquests are of course necessary accidents with us, as our prototypes. And so we come to their style of weapon. Our army award is the short, stiff, pointed gladius of the Romans; and the American bowieknife is the same tool, modified to meet the daily wants of civil society."

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. -, 1857. The Senate gallery was this morning Douglas' Speech of Thorsday last. After the business of the Senate was concluded, the gentleman from Missouri arose, and in his first few sentences, made us feel that we were in the presence of one who would command attention and give to his opinions the weight of recognized authority.

He commenced in that language of high the most hostile declamation. Inclining his head towards Mr. D., he expressed regret that he should be obliged to defend the principles which his opponent represented. He then passed on to the Senator's vague insinuations and grave charge against the Administration and its distinguished head. Fixing his engle eye upon the Speaker, he made it apparent by a few authoritative remarks, that the gentleman from Illinois, had taken up issues which had no relation to the deep, vital throbbing interests of the country-that he was opposing measures tending to the tranquilization of the public mind! He exposed the varnished sophistry of Mr. D's, artfully put together speech. He showed that the Senator from Illinois had garbled the policy of the Administration in the unfairest and most subtle manner-that he had split con sistency into fragments of inconsistency, and converted judicious measures into arbitrary tyrannical acts. He exposed the falsehood of Mr. D's, affected moderation, and that he was parading high sounding principles to

Before he concluded he made a strong case against the Senator from Illinois, as shuffler and trimmer-as a man full of tact and admirable diplomacy when he wanted to make his own side fair. All this told the more because it seemed courted and provoked by Mr. D.'s elaborate vindication of himself. All who had heard him felt that he had laid himself terribly open, and richly deserved whatever punishing retort could vibrate from the heart of a man or the tongue of an orator.

The defection of Judge Douglas continues to be the topic of conversation in private circles here. His ambition for the Presidency has always been so plainly apparent that his late speech is recognised as a bid for Northern votes. We have read his speech, and like a visitor to the Goblin manufactory, we equally wondered at the imposing style of the tapestry and the ingenuity displayed in its reverse. The distinguished gentleman seems like a bat to hover between Democracy and Republicanism.

The city is indeed betrayed by one of its own sons, and the Administration may well say, "I am very grieved for thee, Jonathan, my brother." Mr. Buchanan will have to defend himself not only against the battering-rams upon the peak of a lofty mountain, above the century, in redeeming them. Therefore, we of Mr. Seward, the javelins of Mr. Sumner, and the four-and-twenty pounders of Mr. Hale, but the far more perilous warfare of traitors in his own camp, the sapping and influence upon the community, and to be im- Democratic party generally, would inculcate mining of "The Press," and all the manœvres, ambuscades and strategies at work in the bureau of the Douglas diplomacy .- Cor. Char. Cour.

ARIZONA COMING .- In the United States Senate, Mr. Gwinn, of California, gave notice The proper location for such an enterprise of his intention to introduce a Bill for the ganization of the Territory of Arizona.

Arizona is in what used to be the Messilla Valley Gadsden purchase. It embraces about 27,000 square miles, interposed between New Mexico on the north, and the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua on the south, and extending westward to the Colorado river. A gentleman who has repeatedly traversed large portions of it, says that it abounds in gold, silver, and copper-has many spots of fertile soil, is admirably adapted for the propagation of all kinds of fruit, and especially the grape, and possesses an atmosphere which "it is a physical delight to breathe." Colorado City, opposite Yuma, is at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, and at the present head of navigation on the latter river. Population is flowing into the Territory. The mining companies last year consumed \$100,000 worth of goods shipped from San Francisco alone and landed at the mouth of the Colorado. A week never passes without the sailing of vessels from California to the Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- In the Senate today Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute the home instead of the foreign valuation on import duties. It is believed that the alternation will materially

increase the revenue. In the Senate to-day the bill authorizing the issue of twenty millions dollars of the Treasury notes was passed. The act limits the time for the notes to fall due to the 1st of January, 1859.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Both branches of Congress have determined to adjourn and have a recess from Wednesday, 23d instant, to Monday, the 4th of January.

In the Senate to-day Kansas affairs were In the House the treasury note bill

under consideration—and a motion to exclude Mr. John M. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, was laid on the table.

Queer Story about General Walker .- According to the New York Times, the secret "Junta," to which was confided the arrangement for the second invasion of Nicaragua, having lost confidence in Goneral Walker as a military leader, had intended to place Gen eral Henningson at the head of the command This arrangement was by no means palatable to the "President of Nicaragua," who has a civilian's passion for tactics and manœuvres. He, therefore, pretended to acquiesce in the plan; but when the Fashion was ready for sea, astutely slipped on board and set off, to the surprise of nobody more than the "Junta" aforesaid, and to the chagrin of nobody more than General Henningsen. On the strength of this offsir, the knowing ones, in regard to the expedition, are said to prognosicate its speed v failure.

The Citizen, which John Mitchel started in New York in 1854, and left, after editing it one year, in the hands of John Mc. Clennehan, stopped last week.

150 It is said that the Philadelphia banks will resume specie payment about the first of Febuary.

It is estimated that over 16,000,000 of brick have been put into buildings this year, at Keokuk, Iowa,

THE PRESIDENT ON THE BANKS. UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH. In reviewing that part of President Buch [For the Post.] This great enterprise was conceived for anan's Message, in which a Bankrupt Law crowded with ladies to hear Mr. Green, the great purpose. The original projectors were applicable to Banks is recommended, the new Senator from Missouri, reply to Mr. gentlemen of enlarged views, great public Lynchburg Virginian says, "if Mr. Buchanen spirit, and active christian benevolence. The really desires to see the State banks crushed. announcement, from the beginning, that such so that every thing may be brought down to an Institution was even in contemplation his favorite "specie standard," "ten cent" per was hailed with acclamations of delight from diem and all that-and believes, as he affects one end of the Southern country to the other. to believe, that the Federal Government have while its imposing inauguration in July last supreme control over the subject, why not seemed to be but the precursor of a brilliant ecommend a more summary process to abate future. Such an Institution was looked to as the evil, by compelling the State banks to go a chief element in the future elevation of the into liquidation at once, rather than to recomcourtesy which augurs better for victory than | South, to literary as well as commercial inmend measures that no bank in the country dependence-equal, as an integral part of our great Union, to any other portion of the could, or would accept? After all the war made upon paper money, confederacy, in all that relates to educational we find that the Administration are compellas well as physical greatness. Indeed it was ed to resort to the issue of it to bring them a grand idea-this heralding, upon the point of Look-Out, of this new order of thingsthrough the present emergency, notwiththis new declaration of independence. Great standing, as the President affirms, "four hunminds were at work in unfolding new and dred millions of gold have flowed into the momentous schemes-practical men were country from California during the last eight there, men of business, looking to the comyears, and the tide still continues to flow " mercial advantages to result to our Southern And how has it ever been ? Two hundred clime-chiristian men were there, their hearts years ago paper money was issued by the absorbed in the contemplation of the noble Colonies for purely governmental purposes, structure about to be raised in dedication to whilst tobacco, and sundry other commodi-Religion-literary men, men of genius and ties, were the standard by which, in the utter lovers of the real in art and learning, were absence of gold and silver, all other articles there, their faces glowing with a new inspira were relatively valued. tion, and their hearts full of new hopes for At the period of the Revolution there were the dawning of a brighter and a more glori no banks, and to meet the pressing demands ous day about to beam upon the Southern of the war, the States and Congress had to mind. All in all, it seemed to augur a brilissue paper money. Omitting to enumerate liant consummation of a long deferred hope. the State issues, we find that Congress issued It was known that the Protestant Episcopal between 1775 and '82, \$357,476,541 in paper, Church was great - great in influence, powerful in intellect, unbounded in christian liberality, and abundant in means. Success thus seemed certain, beyond the possibility of contingency. But the only difficult and em barrassing point in the way was yet to settle. I allude, of course, to that of location-certainly the most important of all the questions connected with the enterprise. And now, since this location has been made, the question forces itself upon the minds of all who have had the subject at heart: "Has not a mistake been made in the selection of the

should not, like the baronial tower of some

isolated lord of the olden time, be perched

pressed in turn by that community in those

things that relate to practice in education .-

cendental, and education is no longer to be

unmixed with the business, with the avoca-

tions, and with the daily pursuits of life .-

would have been in a centre of influence .-

Huntsville, with its beautiful evergreens and

brilliant society, and inexhastible supply of

water, would have been hailed with delight

as the point of location. McMinnville, with

its health and beauty of scenery, would have

been readily acquiesced in. Atlanta with its

manifold iron arms stretching in all direc-

tions, seemed to call loudly for the appoint-

ment there. And any point in East Tennes-

see, from Knoxville to the Georgia line, with

its unsurpassed healthfulness, its teeming

population, its great accessibility, its bubbling

prings and gentle breezes, its mountain scene

ry and gushing rivers-all, all, would indi-

cate it as the point above all others suited for

such an institution. I speak not of the par-

ticular objections to Sewanes-to the smoke

of the coal pits, the steep grades of the

railroads, the alleged unhealthiness on ac-

count of local causes-but I speak of the lo-

cation as a citizen of the South, having an

interest in common with all the citizens of

the South. I speak as one who, from the

first has treasured this great enterprise as

one of the chief means in the salvation of the

South, when I say that I fear a great mistake

has been made in the choice of a location.

and one, too, that will prove fatal to its in-

GOVERNOR WALKER .- The Washington cor-

Mr. Jefferson Davis boasts that he intends

o "wool Douglas" in a speech in the Senate. The writer obtained audience with Gov.

the great fundamental principles of the right of the people to govern themselves, and I shall not allow the threats of any man to deter

MORAL COWARDICE.—The journals in various

parts of the country, just now, tell of numer

ous eases of young men committing "suicide,"
"not being able to get employment, often
leaving behind them "wife and children." It
is difficult to say exactly how much physical

courage is requisite to cut one's throat, or

blow one's brains out—but nothing is hazarded in eaying that all such suicides are the worst sort of moral cowards, and, as such,

perhaps they are as well out of the world.

When all the blandishments of life are gone, 'Tis death the coward seeks—the brave live on

A NUT FOR THE PHILANTHROPISTS.—The New

York correspondent of the National Intelli-gencer says that the fact presented in the

ollowing statement needs no philosophy to

"Fifty years ago, Hayti was noted for its extensive plantations of sugar, coffee and cotton, but they have now almost entirely disappeared, except those of coffee, which are

much reduced. At present the principal wealth of the island is derived from the for

ests which cover the greatest part of the

mountains—the timber consisting chiefly of nahogany trees and the different kinds of

This would seem to prove that the negro

but that which grows in spite of neglect.

The latest news will be found

me from it.

give it a solution :

espondent of the New York Post writes:

AMICUS.

called Continental money; and by the aid of this currency, poor as it was, yet the best that could be had-our fathers achieved the liberties we enjoy. Since 1783, Government has issued bonds and Treasury notes to the amount of \$307,835,670. During all the wars that we have since passed through, including the preparation that was made for the quasi war with France-the Government has been forced to issue paper money. In March, 1839, when we were at peace with all the world, Treasury notes were issued. In 1846. point of location!" Was it designed that during the Mexican war, they were again in the Institution should be practical in its circulation, so that neither in peace or war, workings-was it intended that it should be has this been a "hard money" government .a working concern-was it intended to be-We might also advert to the fact that large come a lever in the advancement of the world to greatness by seizing upon society in the issues of paper money have occurred chiefly very midst of it, and lending an efficient hand during Democratic Administrations. To the where blows fall thickest, and energy and credit of Mr. Madison's we may place \$96. labor and toil amongst the mass, alone com-000,000-to Mr. Van Buren's \$23,000,000mands success! Then, the location is a misand to Mr. Polk's, of which Mr. Buchanan taken one. To throw itself into the breach, was Premier, \$68,000,000. or to lay hold upon the great wheels of society, it was necessary to place itself in such a position as to become a part of that society. to sympathize in its workings, and to aid in all its efforts by its mighty influence in the great development of human progress. It

Since 1775, government has borrowed on its notes, six hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars-over four hundred millions of which were in notes of hand circulating among the people. As recently as 1847, government was circulating its notes, and has been engaged every year for the last half hum of the busy multitude, but should mix conclude, that our commercial growth and itself with that multitude by its example greatness are not to be attributed to the ideas and its practical bearings, so as to impress its which the present Administration and the respecting a specie currency; nor have the Democracy, though generally in power, been The world has at length laid aside the transable to conduct the business of the country upon such a basis.

Whilst we admit that the States-though not the Federal Government-should endeavbounds, so as to secure, if possible, a stable currency-we are impressed with the conviction that banks are indispensably necessary to carry on the vast commercial interests of the country. A necessary evil, it may be, but one which all experience has proven cannot be removed without irreparable injury. It may be alleviated, but it cannot be thorough-

ly eradicated. The Virginian might have added, that all the talk about "hard money currency" is for Buncombe, and that the parties who advocate it know full well it is impracticable. Since the pressure set in there is a large prejudice against Banking institutions, the sound of a "Metallic currency" falls pleasantly on the popular ear, and the demagogues are only playing upon that prejudice with a view to future capital. Every one who has a reasonsble knowledge of commerce and the great business interests of the country, knows that we must have paper emissions of some sort,

EXCITEMENT AT LECOMPTON .- A Lawrence, Kansas, correspondent of the St. Louis Republican under date of December 7th, says: "To add to the interest at Lecompton to-

and to pretend otherwise is arrent knavery.

day, on Saturday night a messenger brought the following letter to Lawrence, directed to Gen. Lane. I understand there is no question of its genuineness.

"LECOMPTON, Dec. 5, 1857. "Dear General; Col. Moore just tells me that Calhoun has sent out a requet to the members of the old legislature to meet here on Monday.

Walker yesterday, and found him in good spirits and remarkably plucky. I said, "Mr Slidell, sir, announced in the Executive Ses-"I hear that your, and G. W. Brown's life aion of the Senate, that you cannot go back as Governor of Kansas." This stirred the is threatened if you come to this place on that day. My advice to you and Mr. Brown little Governor, and made him flash his little is, to come, and we will see that the d-d eyes, and knit his little brow, and raising himscoundrels do you no harm. Be sure and get self on his little toes, he exclaimed with a all the men at this place on that day you can, characteristically big emphasis, "What business is it to him! I don't receive my instructions from him! I shall steadily adhere to and they should all be well armed.

Yours truly, SAN'L. WALKER. No sooner had Lane read the letter, than

he issued orders to the Orear Guards, and t company of cavalry under his charge, to in Lecompton at an early hour this morning "Every team and firelock in the shape side arms, which can be found has been gathered up, and crowds are continually leaving for the point of interest. Lone was heard t declaim repeatedly this morning, that blood would be shed in Lecompton to-day. He and Brown have both gone up, but my opinion is that all will end in smoke; though should Jones or any other man attempt to carry out their threats, there is danger of violence, and it would not end with a mere punishment of

the guilty parties." CHRISTIANITY NOW TO BE PROPAGATED IN NDIA .- The virtual re-establishment of British supremacy in India, and the prospect of a reformed organization in all the departments of the British Eastern Empire, have naturally opened the springs of religion as well as po-

litical agitation.

The Bishop of Oxford, has delivered a Reading, Eng., a long lecture in support of foreign missions. With respect to India, he strongly denouced the sanctioning and maintenance by the British authority there of the native superstitions, affirming the true interpretation of the cause of England's recent disaster to be that England has been false to England's faith, and timid of avowing Eog-

race are incapable of self-government. The natural productions which require cultiva-tion have deteriorated, and nothing remains The number of emmigrants arrived at the port of New York up to the 16th inst, was 182,802—an increase of 42,784 as compared with last year.